

## GIRLS JOIN THE STRIKERS.

More Than 2,000, Under the Lead of Minnie Rosen.

30,000 ARE NOW IN LINE.

Overtures Already Made by Leading Manufacturers and Contractors.

BETTER WAGES PROMISED.

Manufacturers Will Force Contractors to Live Up to Agreements.

SCHOENFELD SEEKS LIGHT.

Asks the Public to Tell the Workers How Contracts Can Be Made Enforceable in the Courts.

### Demands of the Strikers.

Fifty-nine working hours a week.  
Ten hours a day.  
Pay at the end of the week.  
Union hands only to be employed.  
Each shop to make its own agreement with the employer concerning wages.

Women and girls associated with the Brotherhood of Tailors publicly identified themselves last night with the strike. It was at a meeting of the women's branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors in Pacific Hall, No. 200 East Broadway.

Two thousand women and girls have been on strike since Sunday, but kept in their homes until they could arrange for a public meeting.

When the men left the shops there was still some work to be done and the contractors asked the girls to remain. They refused.

Besides the girls who went on strike there are about 2,000 Italian women, finishers, who are thrown out of work. They are not yet organized, but an endeavor will be made to bring them in line with the others.

**Minnie Rosen the Leader.**  
Miss Minnie Rosen, the leader of the women's branch, was among the first to arrive at the hall. She is small, pretty, vivacious, a perfect mine of energy.

"The girls have made common cause with the men," she said. "This strike was forced on the tailors by misery. It will not be the women's fault if this strike is not a success."

John Swinton, the venerable labor sympathizer, and his wife came into the hall while Miss Rosen was talking. They were received with cheers and escorted to the platform.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Social Reform Club. She is a tall, handsome girl. Miss Rosen was chosen chairman by acclamation.

John Swinton was the first speaker. "When I passed through Orchard street to-day," he said, "and saw the dense crowds of hungry people, I could do nothing but weep. I could not think of a plan of relief for the time being."

Mr. Swinton said he believed the demands were moderate; if anything, too moderate. Miss O'Reilly and several other ladies then addressed the meeting. It was resolved to elect officers, hold meetings and join the men in making demands upon the employers.

**Strikers Gain Ground.**  
Meyer Schoenfeld yesterday made the end of the present industrial disturbance possible.

He was able to arrive at an understanding with a number of important manufacturers, which, if it is taken up by others, will probably result in the end of the strike by the close of next week or sooner.

A committee of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors, headed by Schoenfeld, waited upon a number of the leading manufacturers of the city and asked their co-operation in ending the strike. Most of the manufacturers received these overtures favorably and promised to consider them.

In the cases of the two most important firms visited a definite understanding was arrived at whereby those firms pledged themselves to deal in the future in such a manner with the tailors as to render their oppression by the middlemen impossible. The firms in question are Feuchelmeier, Fishel & Co., of No. 748 Broadway, and

Bendit, Isaacs & Co., of No. 4 Grant Jones street. The first named firm declared its readiness to sign agreements with the contractors compelling them, when the new demands of the tailors are formulated, to adhere to any and all contracts made, with

tenants time. In actions brought by workmen to recover contract prices these contractors invariably have a loophole of escape. Such contractors have often been before me in writing, and in each instance they have illustrated the dishonesty of these contractors in compelling their laborers to submit to their own terms, for the laborers are driven by



## Female Clothing Workers Have Joined the Men in Trying to Abolish Sweating System

Last night they held a meeting at Progress Hall and cast their lot publicly with the tailors. Overtures had been made to the women to continue work, but they refused. Miss Minnie Rosen is the leader. The sketch in the upper right-hand corner was made from life in a Hester street tenement.

the workers on penalty of losing all future work for this concern.

**Will Help the Men.**  
Bendit, Isaacs & Co. said they were willing to meet the strikers more than half way by immediately advancing the prices to their contractors all along the line and to enforce all agreements made by the contractors.

Feuchelmeier, Fishel & Co. announced that they would immediately open a large shop of their own, running twenty-five machines, and deal directly with the tailors. Contractor Abraham Cohen, of No. 320 East Broadway, who is employed by the firm of Bendit, Isaacs & Co., announced a 25 per cent increase in wages, and fixed a working day at nine hours. He employs 250 men. Eighteen other contractors have signified their willingness to negotiate with the strikers.

Waltham Hall was crowded with the strikers almost all day. It was announced in the afternoon that 2,000 Lithuanian tailors had gone out and that the 2,000 members of the Progressive Tailors' Union would shortly follow their example. This brings the numbers of the strikers up to midnight close on to 30,000.

James Tobias, of the firm of Tobias & Co., wholesale merchants of No. 100 Prince street, visited Waltham Hall yesterday and assured Leader Schoenfeld of his sympathy with the cause.

The preparations for the monster parade and mass meeting to be held next Monday are being pushed with all possible dispatch.

### WHO CAN ANSWER THIS?

Leader Schoenfeld, for the Strikers. Asks the Public to Study an Important Problem.

**Justice Roesch's Suggestion.**  
Editor of the Journal:  
My experience on the bench in my own court has repeatedly shown me that these contractors are heartless men both as employers and as landlords. They always refuse to give the laborer

dire want to accept work upon almost any conditions. Without having given the subject of a settlement of these differences deeper thought,

### Schoenfeld's Appeal.

The Brotherhood of Tailors can see a way of settling the strike, but can find no way of blinding the contractors to keep their agreements with the men. In 1894 contracts between the contractors and the men for a year were made secure by real estate bonds. The contractors violated these contracts and two test cases were brought into the courts. Two of the lower courts decided in favor of the men, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision. In the next year the contractors were accused by cash notes, but the tailors were equally unsuccessful in the courts. Until Monday I will be glad to accept any suggestions for a plan to secure the contractors, from philanthropists, newspapers or others.

**MEYER SCHOENFELD,**  
Leader of the Strikers.

I would suggest that an arbitration could legally be concluded even at common law, and certainly under our present code, the terms of which could be enforced in legal proceedings.

I think it might be well if a board of arbitration, to consist of a Rabbi, who would be familiar with the conditions of his people, a lawyer, who would be alive to the legal rights of labor; a physician, who would be familiar with the sanitary conditions of sweat shops; an honest, fearless and reliable representative of labor, in whom the work-

man would have confidence, and a representative of the contractors themselves, might take hold of this problem, and they ought to be able to find a ground upon which employer and employee could meet in justice to both.

The evil of the present economic conditions on the East Side of our city is little understood by the people, and if its full enormity were disclosed to them such a powerful sentiment would be aroused that contractors could not prevent honest arbitration.

**GEORGE F. ROESCH,**  
Clerk Justice, Fourth District Court.

The Fourth Civil District Court, over which Justice George F. Roesch presides, extends from Division street to Fourteenth street and from Avenue B, Clinton and Norfolk streets west to the Bowery. It is the great sweatshop district of the city. Within its confines are the homes, the shops, the meeting places of the slaves of the sweating system. In this court will be tried the great majority of all the disputes cases of the striking tailors for failure to pay rent.

Statistics of the University Settlement, of which James B. Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, is superintendent, show that this district is the most densely populated of any in the world.

### Magistrate Duell's Idea.

It must first be ascertained whether the cases mentioned by Leader Schoenfeld went off on a technicality or on their merits. No such agreements between workmen and employers stands against public policy, but rather in line with it. Such agreements stop strikes and prevent lawlessness. Men in business who employ others to work for them, and then shut behind a technicality, are in business to employ others to work for them. It is a business to employ others to work for them. It is a business to employ others to work for them. It is a business to employ others to work for them.

### Harvard to Honor a Japanese.

Cambridge, Mass., May 20.—Count Kentaro Kuroki, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, now in Yokohama, will receive an honorary degree from Harvard in June. He is the first Japanese to be so honored.

### WEALTHY DOCTOR'S TRIAL

Eden, Who Is Prominent in Fordham, Is Accused of Defrauding Andrew Boyd of \$500.

The examination in the case of Dr. John Eden, a prominent and wealthy physician of Fordham, accused of defrauding Andrew Boyd, of Kirk place, of \$500, will be heard before Magistrate Duell in Morrisania Police Court to-day.

Dr. Eden lives on Macomb's Dam road. He is connected with the Monticello Land Improvement Company, the Bronxville Syndicate and is president of the Seton Estate Company.

On the advice of Dr. Eden, Boyd says, he paid \$2,500 into the latter company and received stock of the face value of \$3,000. Up to the Summer of 1894 he had paid \$300 for assessments. He asked the doctor to sell the stock and borrowed \$500 in advance. In August, he alleges, Dr. Eden said he had sold the stock for \$2,400.

One day Mr. Boyd received a letter from Dr. Frank W. Merriam, of No. 190 West Eleventh street, who asked him to call. Mr. Boyd learned from him that a Mr. Dibble had purchased his Seton estate stock for \$2,500 and had given Dr. Eden a check for that amount, drawn to the order of Andrew Boyd.

The check was returned from the bank bearing "Boyd's alleged endorsement." It was also indorsed by Dr. Eden, who is accused of cashing it. Boyd says the endorsement of his name is a forgery. When Dr. Eden refused to pay the difference in the check Mr. Boyd began suit in the City Court. The case is still pending.

Mr. Boyd heard that Dr. Eden was going to Europe and that he had put all his property in his wife's name. Mr. Boyd then made arrangements to commence a criminal action, and a warrant was issued for Dr. Eden. The latter alleges he has checks and documents to show that Boyd sold him the stock for \$2,400 in July, 1894.

### MADE HER FITS WORSE.

Metcalf Accuses Magnetic Doctors of Defrauding Him and Injuring His Daughter.

John Metcalf, an engineer in the building No. 261 Broadway and living at No. 212 Fifty-seventh street, Brooklyn, has instituted a suit against the Damon Vitaphone Institute, at Nos. 30 and 32 West Twenty-seventh street, for the recovery of \$75, which, he alleges, was obtained from him by fraud. The plaintiff alleges that on April 8 his daughter, Bertha, was taken to the office of the institute to be treated for epileptic fits, from which she had suffered since her twelfth year. She is now twenty-three years old.

Metcalf says that he had been attracted to the place by an advertisement, which said that Professor S. J. Damon, the leading light of the institute, would cure any kind of disease by the vital-magnetic system, which consisted of something that was known only to the professor.

It is alleged that an examination was made of Miss Metcalf, which resulted in the diagnosis of curable epilepsy. Metcalf says the physicians of the place induced him to pay \$75 down, on the guarantee that they would effect a cure in two months. They treated her with tablets and gave her magnetic rubbings, which Metcalf alleges rendered her condition worse.

He says he called in another physician, who advised him to stop the treatment. This he did after a few days. In trying to show that Metcalf's counsel sets forth that the circumstances clearly indicate that the physicians did not suppose they could bring about a cure.

A preliminary hearing was given to the case by Judge Washburne Lynn, in the first District Court, yesterday. Lawyer Thomas J. Farrell represented the plaintiff and Clarence M. Foster appeared for the defendant. The latter attorney put in a general denial of the charges. The case will come up again in a few days.

### NAVAL ORDERS A MYSTERY

The New York Ordered into Service, Then the Command Revoked—The Massachusetts Must Hurry.

There is an air of mystery surrounding the orders that have been sent from the Navy Department at Washington to the officers commanding the cruiser New York and the battle ship Massachusetts. Orders were received by Admiral Seward, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to get the flagship ready for service at once.

This was several days ago, and when the orders reached the ship the engines, which had been taken apart for repairs, were hurriedly put together. Stores and coal were taken on board. The bunkers of the ship were filled to their uttermost capacity. Then, when everything had been made ready for the ship to leave port, the orders were revoked.

Admiral Seward received the orders revoking the previous orders yesterday. He was also ordered to go to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Navy. What the conference is about could not be learned, but Admiral Seward left the flagship accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Harlow, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. It was reported on board the New York that the ship would go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard from her present anchorage.

On board the battle ship Massachusetts, which is at the navy yard undergoing repairs and alterations, the men were kept busy getting the ship ready to leave the yard. Orders were received by Commodore Bunce to have the ship in condition to leave the yard by Tuesday next.

There is still considerable work to be done to the vessel and in order to complete it the men from the construction department have been kept at work day and night for the last week. An extra gang was put to work yesterday.

The officers of the ship would not discuss the nature of the orders with the exception to say that the ship would leave the yard on Tuesday and that she was to go to Boston, where the statue of "Victory" which was presented to the ship is to be formally unveiled.

### Associations May Combine.

Boston, May 20.—The Redbetas to-day passed the bill with one clause, introduced on May 13 by the Radicals, Socialists, Anti-Semites and Poles, reading: "German associations of any kind may combine with each other, and any laws to the contrary are hereby repealed."

## COUNTLESS ZICHY IN AIRY GARB.

Brazilian Minister Mendonca at Washington Has Her Portrait.

"THE NYMPH OF THE POOL."

The Picture Purchased Directly from Baron Paszthory-Bellerini.

COUNT ZICHY WANTED IT.

The Titled Artist, However, In Order to Revenge Himself on His Model, Sold It to the Brazilian.

Washington, May 20.—Readers of the Journal are familiar with the effort that is being made in New York to exult Baron Arpad Paszthory-Bellerini, the celebrated Hungarian artist, from recognition in this country because he disclosed the name of the beautiful Countess Hermann Zichy as the model from whom his painting of Venus was copied. Washington now has peculiar interest in the artist and his distinguished model because of the discovery of another portrait of Countess Zichy by Paszthory-Bellerini in a painting of a nude nymph in the large drawing room of the Brazilian Minister, Senor Don de Mendonca, who is a noted connoisseur and collector of art.

Until recently Minister Mendonca knew nothing of the history of his beautiful picture. He purchased it while on one of his numerous trips abroad because of its artistic worth, the handsome face and perfect figure, little dreaming that the model for it was a member of the aristocratic circles of Europe. The painting was hung in the Minister's drawing room, and attracted great attention during Mme. Mendonca's reception. One afternoon recently a party of distinguished foreigners called at the Legation. When their eyes rested upon the painting they stood spell-bound.

### Recognized the Nymph.

Then, after talking long and earnestly among themselves, they inquired if Mme. Mendonca was aware of the identity of "The Nymph at the Pool." She said she was not, and it was then she heard the remarkable story of Countess Zichy, who before her marriage to the Count had posed in "the altogether" for the Baron Arpad Paszthory-Bellerini.

The romance of the artist and his model was rudely broken by the appearance of the wealthy Count Zichy, who wooed, won and carried off the prize. Aware that the artist had in his possession a painting of his wife in "the altogether" that was a faithful portrait, Count Zichy made every possible effort to secure that picture by formal purchase. The artist-baron was badly in need of money at that time, but the idea of selling his painting of the Countess Zichy to her husband was not in his calculations. For a long time he tallied the Count by fixing the price of the painting at a fabulous sum and causing the distracted husband of the beautiful "Nymph" to come to the studio and feast his eyes upon the physical perfections of his wife that he so ardently desired should be forever hidden from public gaze.

At length, tortured to the last point of endurance, Count Zichy one morning went to the studio and offered to close with the painter for the coveted painting, which he determined should at once be destroyed, and thus all trace of his wife having been a model for the nude would perish forever.

**The Painting Was Sold.**  
Baron Arpad received his caller sullenly, but alas! there was no beautiful painting of "The Nymph" on the easel as usual. It was gone, and to the husband's horror he was informed by the painter that he had that morning sold it to a man of wealth then on his way to America. The Count cursed and threatened, but after all could only return discomfited to his home and the living model.

—So it was that the Brazilian Minister came into the possession of the portrait of Countess Zichy. The painter's revenge upon his former model for marrying Count Zichy, and preferring the latter to himself, has been far-reaching. It preceded him to America, and unfortunately for the Count and Countess Zichy, has already accomplished its purpose.

The painting of "The Nymph at the Pool" represents a beautiful blond woman kneeling on one knee beside a pool, over the brink of which she looks into the clear waters. The pool is on the left of the picture, the woman facing it from the right hand side.

With one hand she brushes back luxuriant hair falling in disorder. The left hand rests on the ground near her knee. The scene is in a forest with flickering shadows from the overhanging trees. Flowers grow about the water and the landscape is that of drowsy noontide in midsummer, the exquisite flesh tints showing well against its setting of cool greens, with patches of sunlight here and there upon the water.

A large oval frame of Venetian workmanship surrounds the painting.

**"New York City, Q. B."**  
Long Island City business men are discussing the best plan to be adopted in addressing matters after the Greater New York charter goes into effect. It is expected that a meeting will be called to consider the matter. Several have suggested that the best way to address letters will be: "New York City, Q. B." The initial stand for the name of the borough.

# CRUMBS FROM A FEAST THAT IS TO COME.

## HER LIFE FOR HER MILLIONS.

A Successful Legal Battle for a Fortune That Lasted from Babyhood to a Widow's Weeds.

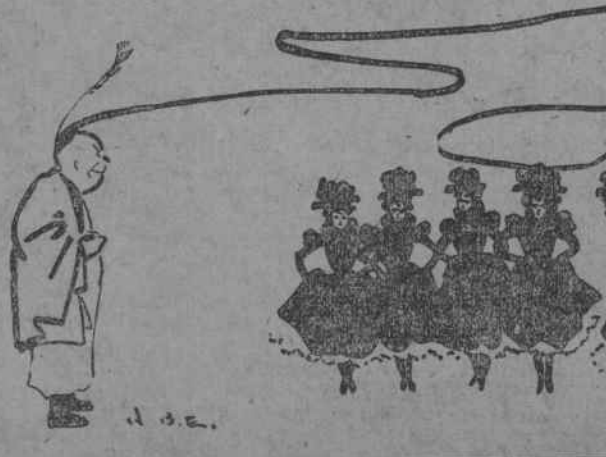
Her lawyers cost her forty per cent of the business block in the heart of San Francisco, but what is left is worth millions, and people out there think she has not paid over much to have her fighting done. Three-fifths of half a dozen millions is her portion. I wonder if she is broad enough to give any of it to the woman who fought her and lost—the woman . . .



## CHANG CHOOSES THE FAIREST.

Three of the Highest Noblemen of China Lunch at the Waldorf with the Six Prettiest Women in New York.

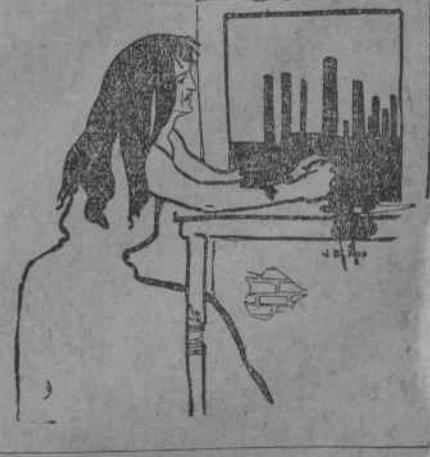
"Did I tell you you were the jessamine?" the Chinese Minister broke off abruptly, looking at Miss Zella. "You are pale like the jessamine. And you all love your husbands," the Minister repeated reflectively. "You do not grow tired in your engagements? Strange! With us we make the love after marriage. Better, much better." "Never before!" asked Miss Robinson, with some consternation.



## HOW IT FEELS TO BE A STRIKER.

The Journal's Woman Reporter "Walks Out" with the East Side Strikers.

A woman sat at a sewing machine sewing, a little girl sat on the floor, pulling threads out of a pile of vests. The child saw us, and spoke to the woman. The woman turned her head and nodded. Then she went on sewing. Rebecca Heratsky said something in a guttural jargon that was like German and yet not like it. The woman nodded toward the pile of something in the nearest corner. Rebecca beckoned to me.



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